

COLONIAL DAMES GIVE A BREAKFAST.

Olden Days Revived by the Descendants of the Early Dutch Settlers.

Scores of Well-Known People Entertained at Sherry's with Old-Fashioned Hospitality.

MR. DE PEYSTER WELCOMED GUESTS.

Head of the Society of Colonial Wars Speaks for the Dames—Charles Dudley Warner Responds to a Toast.

Society turned its calendar back to the olden times yesterday, and feasted in true Dutch fashion at Sherry's, where it was bidden to a breakfast given by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York.

The suite of rooms adjoining the hall room was used for the reception of the guests, who included the officers and managers of the Thirteen Sister Societies of Colonial Dames of America; representatives of the Men's Patriotic and Historic associations, as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The rooms took on the appearance of Colonial apartments, from the quantities of old family portraits, antique furniture and mirrors, lent by the Dames.

There were tables and desks and spinning wheels, with cotton chairs, Governor's staid rockers and heirlooms enough to bring joy to the hearts of relic collectors.

The big hall room was transformed into a banquet hall, and its familiar decorations hidden under quantities of flags and patriotic emblems. The music balcony, where the band from Governor's Island played martial airs throughout the feast, was concealed behind the white and gold floral displays of France and England's Union Jack, with the Dames' banner, the Seal of New Amsterdam, in the center, draped with colonial flags.

The guests began arriving about noon. They were received by a number of the ladies of the Reception Committee, which was composed of Mrs. Howard Townsend, of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Lydia M. Hoyt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henry Beckman-Livingston, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. William Bedlow Beckman, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. Henry E. Pellet, Mrs. Anne S. Van Cortlandt, Mrs. F. Esser Chadwick, Miss Schuyler, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Mrs. Robert Lenox Becknap.

Breakfast was served at "half after twelve," as the notices read. Grace was said by Rev. Alexander Hamilton, chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars, and the address of welcome was made for the Colonial Dames by Frederic J. De Peyster, governor-general of the Society of Colonial Wars. After this a delightful collation was served.

A solo by Mr. Averill preceded the regular toasts. The first was "The Colonial Dames of the Past and Present." General Alexander L. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York, was unable to be present and Charles Dudley Warner made the response. He told many clever stories and kept the Dames in smiles while he spoke.

The next toast was printed in the original Dutch and was "To the Matrons and Maids of New Netherlands." Edward Floyd de Lancy responded.

"Our Squires and Yankees" was the next toast. Judge Henry E. Howland, president of the New York Mayflower Society, responded.

GUESTS WHO WERE PRESENT.

The hostesses, who wore their Colonial Dames' badges, stood in the middle drawing room and greeted the guests as they entered. These included:

Howland Pell, Mr. Stanton, Judge Henry Howland, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Mrs. B. Johnston, Mrs. William H. Hopin, Miss Stebbins, Mrs. Henry Dewey, Mrs. Livingston Mason, Mrs. Meredith Dickinson, Rev. Roderick Terry, George Schleffelin, A. B. Valentine, Mrs. Lewis Washington, Mrs. J. Spencer Van Cleave, Mrs. Horace Clarke Duval, Dr. J. Douglas Bissell, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. John Bleeker Miller, Mrs. M. Mynders, Miss Julia L. Deland, Miss E. K. Livingston, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. James Hillhouse, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Benjamin Rush Wendel, Miss Emily de Peyster, Mrs. Lockwood de Forest, Mrs. William Lee, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Etienne S. George, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Mr. James Rankin, Mrs. John Rogers, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Mrs. Adam Empe, of the Maryland Colonial Dames; Mrs. Alfred Lee, of Utah; Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, of the Connecticut Society; Mrs. John Henry Broadhead, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Charles Ernest Feltner, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander F. Jamison, New Jersey society; Mrs. Eliza Chaucer, Mrs. Cleveland Wilson, Mrs. Charles H. Livingston, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. William M. Grinnell, Mrs. John M. Holcomb, Miss Edith Johnson, Mrs. Franklin P. Dexter, Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. Woodruff Sutton, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. Mansell Van Rensselaer, Jr., Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Miss Madeline Satterlee, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Colonel De Lancy, Mr. and Mrs. Beeson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Weedon, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Henry M. Barbour, Mrs. John Maynard, Mrs. T. Scarborough, Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson and Miss Angelica Church.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE SANITY OF DANIEL LEVY WAS CONTINUED IN PART IX, OF THE SUPREME COURT, BEFORE JUDGE BISCHOFF AND A JURY, YESTERDAY. IT WAS, BY THE WAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF LEVY'S FIRST MEETING WITH MISS LEHMAN, FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

The first witness in Levy's behalf was Samuel E. Mandell, who said Levy was sane.

Emil Hoffman swore that two years before Levy showed him a letter concerning the German canal, which Levy said he had received from Prince Bismarck. Hoffman often talked politics with Levy, and found him sensible enough. Dr. Lancy Nicolai so coached Hoffman, on cross-examination, that the witness said he would not swear to anything.

Having conversed with him about fifty times, during an acquaintance of ten years, on all sorts of subjects, Charles A. King was quite prepared to testify to Levy's sanity. Eliza King, who followed, said Levy had told her Jane Hading was a good actress. Levy told her he was sorry he had written so many foolish letters. She said he was entirely sane.

Emile Rossberg, Levy's landlady at No. 315 Fifth avenue, told of the sound business advice Levy had given her. Just before he was last arrested he told Mrs. Rossberg he was going to get a wife before he became too old, as he believed Harriet Lehman was really married. He was, she said, a perfect gentleman and absolutely rational. She admitted on cross-examination that her husband always spoke of Mrs. Lehman as Levy's fiancée, but explained that her husband was ignorant of French words.

Levy, Mrs. Rossberg said, always spoke of his love by the German word, "alp," meaning "pressure."

"Pressure on his chest?" Mr. Nicolai asked.

"No, no—pressure on his heart!" Mrs. Rossberg exclaimed.

Henrietta Markstein, a philanthropic young woman who sings to the inmates of lunatic asylums, testified that she had discussed music with Levy for three hours. She said he was much more sane than many of her other acquaintances.

Levy denounced the Greater New York consolidation scheme to William Muller, the latter testified, telling him that it was not advisable.

"Why not?"

"He said that New York would have



COLONIAL DAMES OF NEW YORK STATE GIVE THEIR FRIENDS A BREAKFAST AT SHERRY'S.

Descendants of the early Dutch settlers of New York State entertained scores of friends yesterday. The breakfast was given in the large dining hall, which was handsomely decorated with flags and rare flowers. Many of the first families of New York were represented and persons well known in society of other cities were also guests. Mr. De Peyster, speaking for the Colonial Dames, delivered the address of welcome. Several toasts were responded to, among the speakers being Charles Dudley Warner.

WHY THEY THINK LEVY SANE

Many Reasons Urged by Witnesses Who Testified in the Lover's Behalf.

Had Letters from Bismarck, Liked Jane Hading, and Was Opposed to the Greater New York Scheme.

HIS "EINE UNGLUECKLICHE LIEBE."

Miss Markstein, Who Sings to Inmates of Lunatic Asylums, Talked Three Hours with Levy, and Is Sure He Is Sane.

The investigation into the sanity of Daniel Levy was continued in Part IX, of the Supreme Court, before Judge Bischoff and a jury, yesterday. It was, by the way, the anniversary of Levy's first meeting with Miss Lehman, fifteen years ago.

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COMMERCE BILL MEETS APPROVAL

New York Merchants Believe Trade Is Entitled to Cabinet Representation.

Views of Ex-Mayor Boody, Nathan Straus, Alexander E. Orr, Louis Windmuller and Others.

THEY WANT TO SEE IT TRIED.

If Agricultural Interests Are Deemed of Sufficient Importance to Be Separately Represented in the Cabinet, Why Not Commerce?

The bill introduced in the United States Senate Thursday for the establishment of a new Department of Commerce, its chief official to be an appointee of the President and a member of the Cabinet, with full superintendence of all matters pertaining to the international and interstate commerce of the United States, is favorably commented upon in New York commercial circles. It appears to be the general feeling that the country's commercial interests are fully as deserving of distinctive Cabinet representation as are the agricultural interests. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has passed resolutions favoring the establishment of such a department, and the subject was favorably discussed among members of the Chamber of Commerce at yesterday's meeting.

VIEW OF MANY MERCHANTS.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, of Brooklyn, said: "The proposed bill, I think, presents many advantages. I believe the commercial interests would be stimulated by it to a remarkable degree. The discussion of authority and responsibility through a number of departments is not advantageous, and under the new plan this drawback to the national prosperity would be removed."

Nathan Straus said: "The commerce of this great nation should surely have a regular chief executive, and if agriculture is of sufficient importance to warrant Cabinet representation there seems no good reason why commerce is not. I do not know exactly what branches of the national commerce the new bill proposes to concentrate under the supervision of a Cabinet officer, but I feel sure there are some now administered by the Secretary of the Treasury and other Cabinet officials that could with beneficial results be brought under one executive head. The Lighthouse Service, the Consular Service, the Coast Survey, and the Bureau of Statistics, for instance, which are inseparable from the national commercial interests and are now administered by the Secretary of the Treasury, would seem to come fittingly under the supervision of a Secretary of Commerce."

Alexander E. Orr said: "A Department of Commerce seems to me, on the face of

it, to be a good thing. This is a great commercial country, and commerce should have every advantage of well-equipped executive management. If it can be obtained through a separate department that department and its executive head should be by all means provided at once."

WONDER WHY NOT BEFORE.

J. D. Southard said: "That the commercial interests can be brought together under a single executive head there seems to be no room for doubt. That there has not been some such proposition in former years seems to me remarkable. The division or diffusion of responsibility and authority in commercial matters is always unwise, and that there can be a distinct gain by the establishment of such a department of commerce I am convinced."

Henry Hents said: "Beyond a doubt there is room for a Department of Commerce and I believe that it should become an established institution. There is no reason why the national commerce is not as much entitled to a department and executive head as the navy or army. The country cannot afford to jeopardize its commercial interests, and it seems probable that a Department of Commerce would do much to foster and protect them."

James McMahon said: "I am impressed that there is much good to be accomplished by the establishment of such a Department of Commerce. Everything that can be done to further the interests of commerce should be done. That our commerce could receive more careful supervision and effectual nursing under a departmental head of its own at least seems probable."

John Gibb said: "There is plenty of room for such a Cabinet portfolio, and to any one familiar with the involved condition of the administration of commercial affairs as administered under the present system, there seems a positive need for such a department as is proposed. It would mean the bringing together of interests that are vital, and the simplification of the executive and statistical work to a great extent. There is hardly a branch of commerce that would not be benefited."

Louis Windmuller said: "There should be a Secretary of Commerce by all means. The concentration of the commercial interests of this great country is a matter of such importance that it seems remarkable to-day that it has not been undertaken. Such a plan will receive the unqualified support of men of affairs throughout the country."

WHAT THE BILL PROPOSES.

The bill in brief provides for the transfer from the Treasury Department of the Life Saving Service, the Lighthouse Board, the Marine Hospital Service, the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, the Bureau of Navigation, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Statistics, the State Department Bureau of Statistics, and the Consular Service. The Secretary of Commerce and Manufacturers is also to perform all the duties now performed by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the commerce of the United States on land and water.

Bark H. J. Libby Breaks Up.

The life-savers report that the bark H. J. Libby, which has been ashore on Fire Island since March 2, went to pieces in last night's storm, and that what was left of the schooner Nellie Woodbury, which went ashore on Long Beach about the same time, was driven high up on the beach.

FIGHT AGAINST THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

New Jersey's Chancellor Orders the Suit to Be Promptly Brought to Trial.

Cigarette Trust Menaced by Men Who Have Ample Means and Intend to Push Things

SORG AND LORILLARD IN UNISON.

Influence of the Federation of Labor Is Also Beginning to Be Felt, and the Outlook Is Not Pleasant for the Trust.

The road over which the American Tobacco Company (the Cigarette Trust) has travelled during the last few years has been anything but smooth. It has labored hard to control the manufacture of cigarettes. Its methods have been criticized, not only by retail dealers, who have been compelled to submit to the dictation of the managers, under threats of having their supply cut off, but by State and Federal officers, who realize that the company has been trifling with the laws relating to trusts.

The original and principal suit, brought by Attorney-General Stockton, of New Jersey, to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company, will proceed to trial in the Chancery Court of New Jersey on March 23.

CHARGES SYSTEMATICALLY DODGED.

Time and again the American Tobacco Company has been pressed to meet the charges made by dealers, but in every case the well-paid attorneys of the company have presented what seemed to be tangible reasons for a postponement. It was learned yesterday that the Court had become tired of repeated adjournments and had notified the attorneys for the company that no further leniency would be shown.

At this trial much important testimony touching upon the methods of the Cigarette Trust will be adduced. All the testimony which was taken before private tribunals in New York and cities throughout the South during the last two years will be read before the Chancellor, and opponents of the American Tobacco Company assert boldly that it will make interesting reading. The Court will determine whether the corporation is doing business in an illegal combination.

It was said yesterday, by those who claimed to be in a position to know, that the American Tobacco Company, through its operators, was responsible for the rise and fall in the stock of the company in Wall Street last Wednesday, and that the changes were deliberately wrought.

The announcement that Paul J. Sorg, Ohio politician and tobacco manufacturer, and Lorillard will begin the manufacture of cigarettes in a very short time, is said to have been the means of waking the American Tobacco Company to a realization of the folly of delay. These men, representing a company whose only object is to fight the Cigarette Trust, have already reduced the price of plug tobacco, and have given out that they intend to make a wholesale onslaught in every way on the Trust, which has so long held sway.

LABOR FEDERATION IN IT.

This is not the only fight the American Tobacco Company has on its hands. The boycott of the American Federation of Labor is beginning to be felt. The workmen are not making any fuss over it, but they are using, exclusively, tobacco of anti-trust manufacture.

For years the American Tobacco Company has owned and controlled exclusively the patents on the Bonsack & Emory machines, and with these there was hardly a chance for competition. The tables have been turned within a few weeks. On February 25 the rival of the American Tobacco Company secured the patent on, and now controls, a machine which turns out an oval-shaped cigarette which is an imitation of a foreign product that sells for a high figure. It is said to mean a revolution in both the manufacture and sale of cigarettes. The American Tobacco Company has within a few days placed upon the market a brand of cigarettes which is sold at a very much lower figure than any of its other products. This, the fighters of the Cigarette Trust say, is an evidence of weakness.

Regarding the movement of American Tobacco Company stock on Wednesday's market, it will be noted that at the annual meeting of the company in Newark, N. J., on February 12, the treasurer's report showed that the accrued consignees' commissions and the provision for regular quarterly dividends on preferred stock payable in cash February 5, aggregated about \$900,000, while in the treasury there was a little less than \$800,000.

The result of the suit of the State of New Jersey against the American Tobacco Company will be watched with great interest.

MARIE BARBER'S CASE.

Governor Morton Urges More Haste in Disposing of It.

Albany, N. Y., March 12.—Colonel Cole, Governor Morton's private secretary, dictated a letter to-day to John F. Carroll, clerk of the Court of General Sessions of New York City, calling his attention to the extra delay that has ensued in filing the appeal in the case of Marie Barber, the New York murderess, who cut the throat of Dominico Catedo, with whom she had been living. Marie has been confined in Sing Sing for several months at a cost to the State of between \$3,500 and \$4,000 a year. This happens because she is the only woman convict there, and also because she is under a death sentence, it being necessary to have two special prison matrons appointed to guard her. She gets better treatment and food than the other convicts. Colonel Cole is of the opinion that it is ridiculous to let the case drag along in the way it has.

WOMEN BARRED FROM CONFERENCES.

Philadelphia, March 12.—The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day rejected the resolution submitted to all conferences by the last general conference (in 1892), permitting the admission of women to the general conference as lay delegates. The vote was three in favor of the resolution and eighty-six against it, while one hundred and twenty-four members were recorded as "declining to vote." The conference thus refuses to sanction the admission of women as lay delegates.

TO SUCCEED COMMITTEEMAN CAMPBELL.

Chicago, March 12.—Ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer, of Bloomington, was unanimously chosen this afternoon by the Republican State Central Committee as National Committeeman to succeed the late William J. Campbell.

A FASCINATING STORY

IS THE ONE ABOUT

The Favorite Model

of a very popular artist. It will be told in next

SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.